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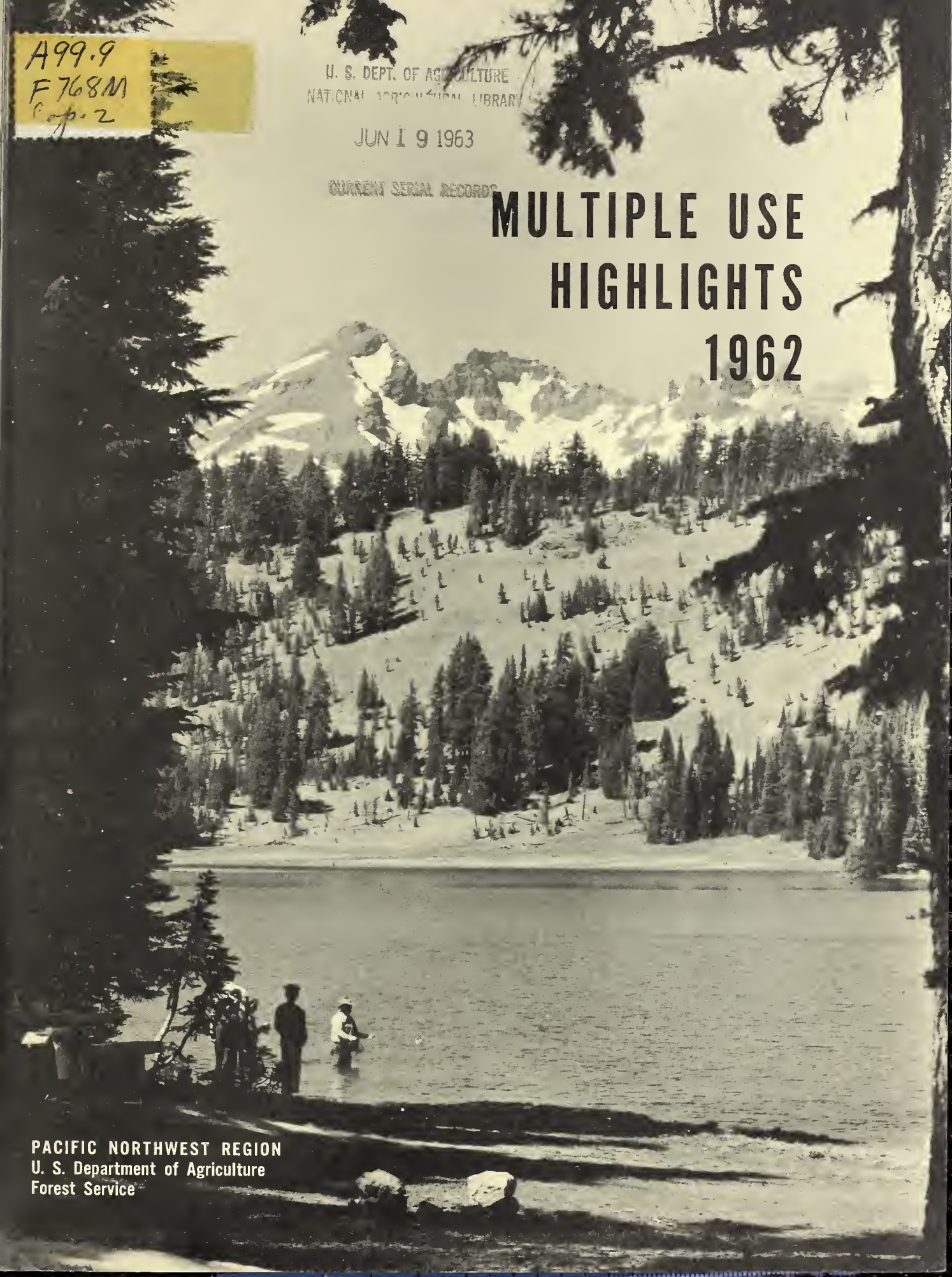
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

MULTIPLE USE HIGHLIGHTS 1962

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service



REGIONAL OFFICE DIVISIONS AND FORESTS

R-6

Regional Forester	J. Herbert Stone	Box 3623, Portland 8, Oregon
Deputy Regional Forester	Alfred E. Spaulding	

Division	Chief
Engineering	Ward W. Gano
Fire Control	Kenneth O. Wilson
Fiscal Control	Reed H. Jensen
Information & Education	Jack H. Wood
Lands	Russell P. McRorey
Operation	James C. Iler
Personnel Management	Dan E. Bulfer
Range & Wildlife Management	Avon Denham
Recreation	Philip L. Heaton
State & Private Forestry	Thomas H. Burgess
Timber Management	Walter H. Lund
Watershed Management	Kermit W. Linstedt

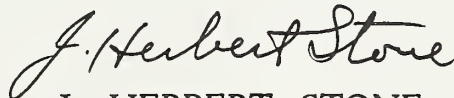
Forest	Supervisor	City
Deschutes	Ashley A. Poust	Bend, Oregon
Fremont	Carl W. Simpson	Lakeview, Oregon
Gifford Pinchot	Ross W. Williams	Vancouver, Washington
Malheur	F. Leroy Bond	John Day, Oregon
Mt. Baker	Harold C. Chriswell	Bellingham, Washington
Mt. Hood	Paul E. Neff	Portland, Oregon
Ochoco	Cleon L. Clark	Prineville, Oregon
Okanogan	Walfred J. Moisio	Okanogan, Washington
Olympic	Lloyd G. Gillmor	Olympia, Washington
Rogue River	Carroll E. Brown	Medford, Oregon
Siskiyou	John R. Philbrick	Grants Pass, Oregon
Siuslaw	Spencer T. Moore	Corvallis, Oregon
Snoqualmie	Laurence O. Barrett	Seattle, Washington
Umatilla	Wright T. Mallery	Pendleton, Oregon
Umpqua	Vondis E. Miller	Roseburg, Oregon
Wallowa-Whitman	John L. Rogers	Baker, Oregon
Wenatchee	John K. Blair	Wenatchee, Washington
Willamette	David R. Gibney	Eugene, Oregon
Winema	Alexander E. Smith	Klamath Falls, Oregon

MULTIPLE USE HIGHLIGHTS - 1962

Since the first National Forest was established about 70 years ago, multiple benefits of the 154 National Forests have made increasingly significant contributions to the economic and social structure of the Nation.

Late in 1961 President Kennedy, in a special message to Congress, presented a "Development Program for the National Forests." The program includes a development and maintenance plan for each of the renewable resources of the National Forest system — water, timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife habitat. It includes both long-term proposals to the year 2000 and specific needs for the 10 years following 1961.

In our MULTIPLE USE HIGHLIGHTS for 1962 we have listed long-range objectives for the five renewable resources, including their protection. Text and pictures show progress made toward these objectives, particularly during 1962. We seek to keep you up to date on the progress of development and management of the National Forests of Oregon and Washington in Region Six.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Herbert Stone". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "J." and last name "Stone" clearly legible.

J. HERBERT STONE
Regional Forester



WATER

In their role as regulator of waterflows, National Forest Watersheds will be managed in accord with two principal long-range objectives:

- (a) Protection of the watershed by stabilizing the soil and thereby preserving and improving water quality.
- (b) Management of the area to increase the quantity of water.

From the beginning water has been one of the foremost resources on the National Forests to be managed for the benefit of downstream users. Since both quality and quantity of water are influenced directly by management applied to other resources of the land, watershed management, for the most part, is accomplished through management of other resources. The broad objective is to keep the soil mantle in place and to make water available in a manner which best serves man's needs.



Check dams constructed in gullies reduce erosion and encourage establishment of vegetative cover.



Immediate rehabilitation is essential following a fire.



Management of National Forest resources for watershed improvement takes many forms. Watershed restoration work during 1962 included 200 miles of stream channel improvement, 2,600 acres of contour trenching, 60 miles of abandoned road stabilization, 300 acres of sand dune control, 10 miles of fencing and 10 miles of gully control check dams. Seeding for erosion control included logging-disturbed areas, 9,650 acres; burns, 480 acres; road cut and fill slopes, 4,530 acres; and various others, 1,120 acres.

Straw mulch protects and holds soil in place until grass cover is established.



Not all rehabilitation work is done by man. If given an opportunity, nature will do her share to restore the ground cover and protect the soil. The upper photograph, taken in 1928, shows severe gullying. The lower photograph, taken in 1960, shows the improvement that has taken place as a result of the combined efforts of man and nature. The remains of an early-day check dam can still be seen.





RECREATION

National Forest recreation resources will be so developed and managed that the kind, quality and quantity of their development and maintenance will be sufficient to keep abreast of the tremendously increased demand. It is estimated the nearly 113 million visits to the forests of the United States in 1962 will increase to 195 million by 1975 and to more than 600 million by the year 2000.



Picnicking at Tillicum Beach Campground on Siuslaw National Forest.

The year 1962 produced an all-time high of more than 12 million recreational visits to Region Six National Forests. This is a 6.9% increase over 1961. As usual, the most popular uses continue to be sightseeing and general enjoyment such as camping and picnicking. Together these account for more than half of the total visits.

Increased recreation financing and the Accelerated Public Works Program made possible the construction of 30 new recreation sites containing more than 415 family units, and also permitted numerous rehabilitation projects.

Windstorm damage (October 12) at Spirit Lake Campground, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.



The October 12 windstorm severely damaged many prime campgrounds, particularly along the coast. On the Siuslaw National Forest, for example, 90% of the standing trees in the Tahkenitch campground were toppled by the gale.

Two campgrounds set up in 1962 as charge camps proved to be successful. The program will be expanded in 1963 to include about 30 pay campgrounds throughout the Region. Special services will be planned when a recreation-use fee is charged. Such items as fire wood supply, garbage pickup, and improved sanitary facilities will be provided.

For the second straight year, visits to National Forest winter sports areas exceeded one million visits. New areas in operation to help meet the increased demands of ski enthusiasts include Crystal Mountain (Snoqualmie) and Anthony Lakes (Wallowa-Whitman). Facilities at Crystal Mountain include two chairlifts, one barlift, and seven rope tows. The new Magic Mile chairlift installed at Timberline Lodge increased the carrying capacity from 300 skiers per hour to 700.





Skiers at Bachelor Butte,
Deschutes National Forest.



Five special recreation areas were established during the year on Olallie Ridge in the Willamette National Forest. The areas, totaling 1,960 acres, are designated for scenic enjoyment and scientific study.

A sixth area, to be known as the Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area, has been proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture. This area of 130,000 acres is located on both sides of the Snake River on the Oregon-Idaho border. Lands from the Nezperce, Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests are involved.



View of Seven Devils Mountains and Hells Canyon from Hat Point Lookout — near the northern end of the proposed Scenic Area.



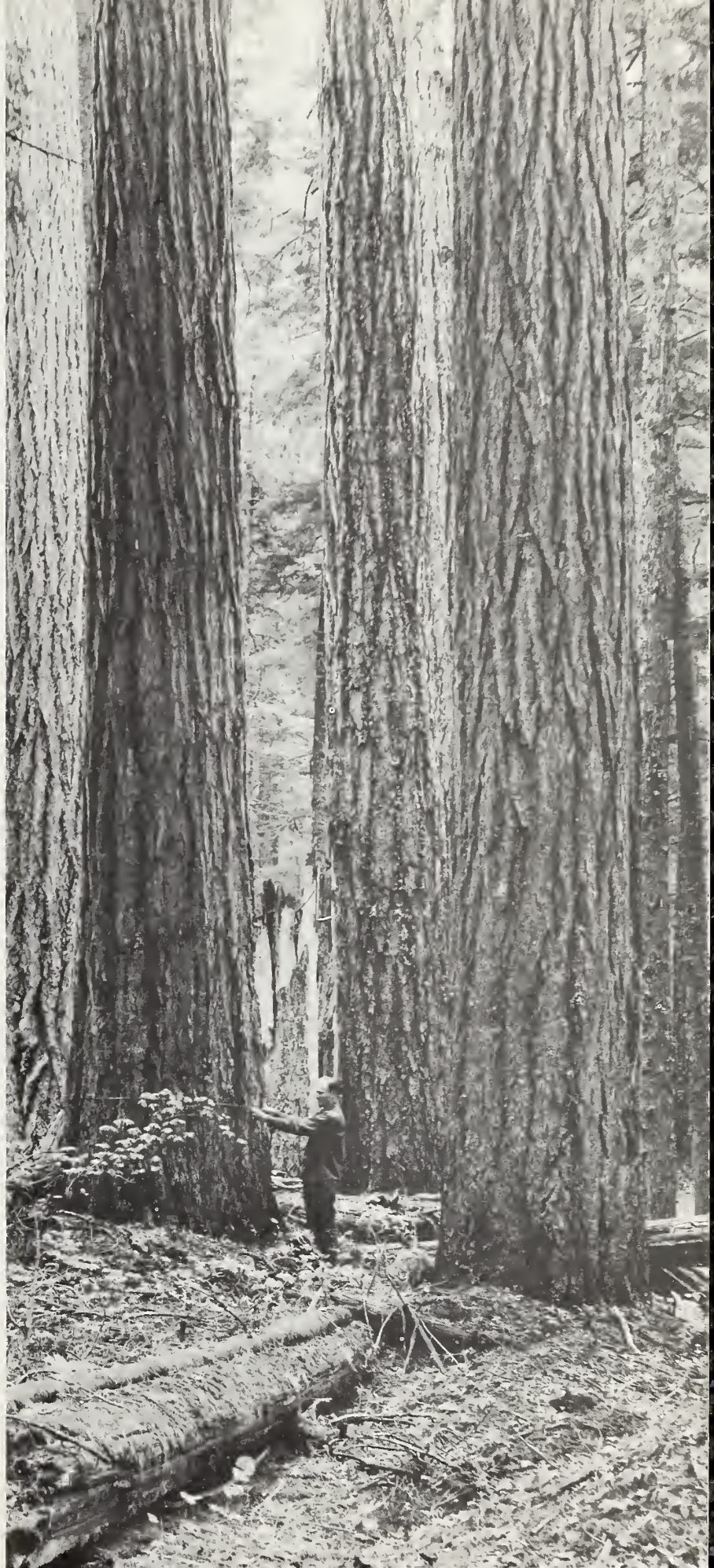
TIMBER

The long-range timber goal for the National Forest System is a nationwide annual harvest on a sustained-yield basis of 21.1 billion board feet of sawtimber by the year 2000. This goal is more than double the 1960 timber cut.

Although a "soft" lumber market prevailed in 1962, the Region's timber harvest for the year reached the all-time high of 4.4 billion board feet. The previous high was 4.3 billion board feet in 1959. The 1962 harvest was valued at \$80.5 million, compared to \$85.9 million in 1959, and illustrates a downward trend in prices.

Timber sold during the same two periods reveals the same downward price trend. In 1962, 4.2 billion board feet sold for \$69 million, while in 1959, 4.0 billion board feet was valued at \$99 million. A record volume of 7.85 billion is now under contract of sale.

The Region's annual allowable cut was increased in 1962 about 125 million board feet, bringing the total annual allowable cut to 4.266 billion board feet. Since 1950, the allowable cut has been increased 74%.





The catastrophic October 12 windstorm leveled an estimated 1.145 billion board feet of timber in the National Forests of the Region. Timber sale plans are giving priority to early salvage of the damaged timber. In the 2-1/2 months following the storm, 175 million board feet of blowdown timber was sold in approximately 300 sales. An estimated 70% of the down timber is salvable.



Cuttings from trees with above-average form and growth rate are grafted in tree orchards to produce superior trees.

During 1962 nearly 63,000 acres were reforested, including 49,000 acres planted with 21.6 million seedling trees, and 14,000 acres sown with 12,420 lbs. of tree seed. Also, 14,480 acres were thinned and 9,850 acres pruned, mostly in ponderosa pine forests.



An excellent Douglas-fir plantation — logged 1947, burned 1948, planted 1949, and photographed 1962.

A black and white photograph of a herd of cattle grazing in a field. The cattle are in the foreground and middle ground, some facing the camera and others grazing. The field is covered in tall grass. In the background, there is a line of trees and a cloudy sky.

RANGE

Development and management of rangeland in the National Forest System has two major objectives:

- (a) Proper stocking and improvement of the range resource to achieve desirable watershed conditions and sustained high-level production of forage.
- (b) Making land suitable for livestock grazing available for use under conditions that promote stability for communities and individuals, and encouraging full development of the range resource with due regard to other resources and uses.

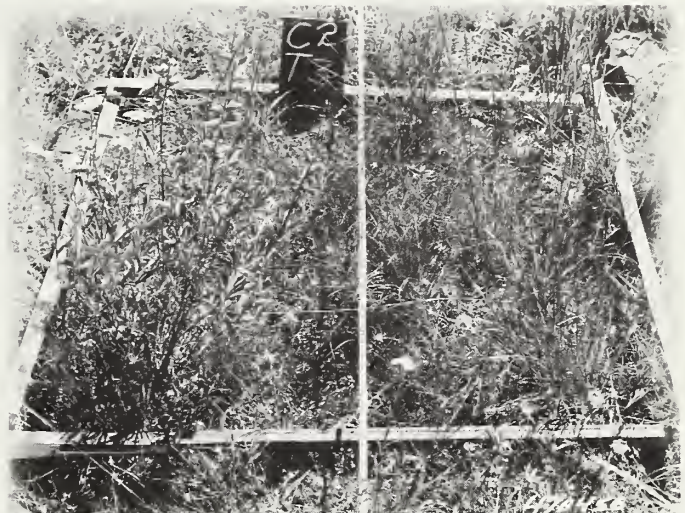


Vigorous growth of ungrazed two-year old bitterbrush plant is shown in comparison with heavily grazed plant of same age.



Proper range stocking and improvement needs require an inventory of range resources. Range inventories, which are a systematic collection and evaluation of data, and accompanying management plans are almost two-thirds completed on the Region's 6-1/2 million acres of National Forest rangeland. When finished, the plans will present land-use objectives and systems of grazing to be used on each range unit.

Management plans include problem areas and indicate needs for range improvements such as fences, water developments, and reseeding. This past year 230 miles of new fences and 200 new water developments were constructed. Nearly 17,000 acres of depleted ranges were reseeded or otherwise improved by waterspreading or through plant control measures.



Condition and trend transects, read at regular intervals, indicate whether range land is improving or deteriorating.



WILDLIFE HABITAT

The objective of habitat management is to make it fully productive so as to support fish and game populations to contribute to the need for public use and enjoyment. Hunter and fisherman visits to all National Forests since 1949 have increased 8 times faster than the nationwide sale of hunting and fishing licenses.



Managing the wildlife resource on National Forests is a cooperative effort between State Fish and Game agencies and Forest Service. State agencies manage the fish, birds, and animals and set the hunting and fishing seasons. The Forest Service has responsibility to maintain and improve the wildlife habitat.

During 1962, hunters and fishermen made nearly 2.6 million visits to the Region's National Forests and Grassland.

An inventory of big game habitat resources is now more than 60% completed. The purpose of the inventory is to supply additional information from which wildlife habitat can be kept fully productive to support fish and game populations for public use and enjoyment.

Data obtained from studies such as the outrigger-type deer-proof enclosure shown here (upper left) will help evaluate big game impacts on habitat on winter deer ranges (below). Other studies done cooperatively with the Game Commission include live-trapping deer (upper right). The animals are marked with bells and colored ribbons to help determine migration routes and distances traveled.

Habitat improvement work on key wildlife areas in 1962, much of it of a cooperative nature, included stabilizing 44 miles of stream banks through fencing against livestock and by planting willow cuttings for streamside cover; improving 7,800 acres of game range by revegetation or plant control and water impoundments.



An aerial photograph of a forested landscape. A river flows through the center of the image, with a small town or village situated on its banks. The surrounding area is covered in dense forest, with some cleared areas visible. The title 'STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY' is superimposed on the upper part of the image.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

The objective of State and Private Forestry programs is to further the protection, sound management and wise use of non-Federal forest and certain non-forested lands.

To meet this objective the Forest Service proceeds along three main lines:

1. Direct cooperation with States and with private land owners in all principle phases of forest-land management.
2. Demonstration of sound forest protection and management principles on the National Forests and other assigned lands.
3. Development of better methods of handling forests and utilizing forest products, through research.

The States of Oregon and Washington provide fire protection for 23 million acres of State and private forest lands. The Forest Service works cooperatively with the State in fire protection and other forest land management activities.

By cooperative agreement under the Clarke-McNary and other Acts, each State annually receives substantial federal funds for fire protection and other programs.



Under Cooperative Forestation Programs, directed by the States, more than 25.5 million trees were planted in 1962 on 48,220 acres of State and private lands, and 81,420 acres were seeded. State nurseries raised an additional 7 million seedlings for planting on National Forests. Brush is being removed from idle forest lands to permit natural reseeding or planting.

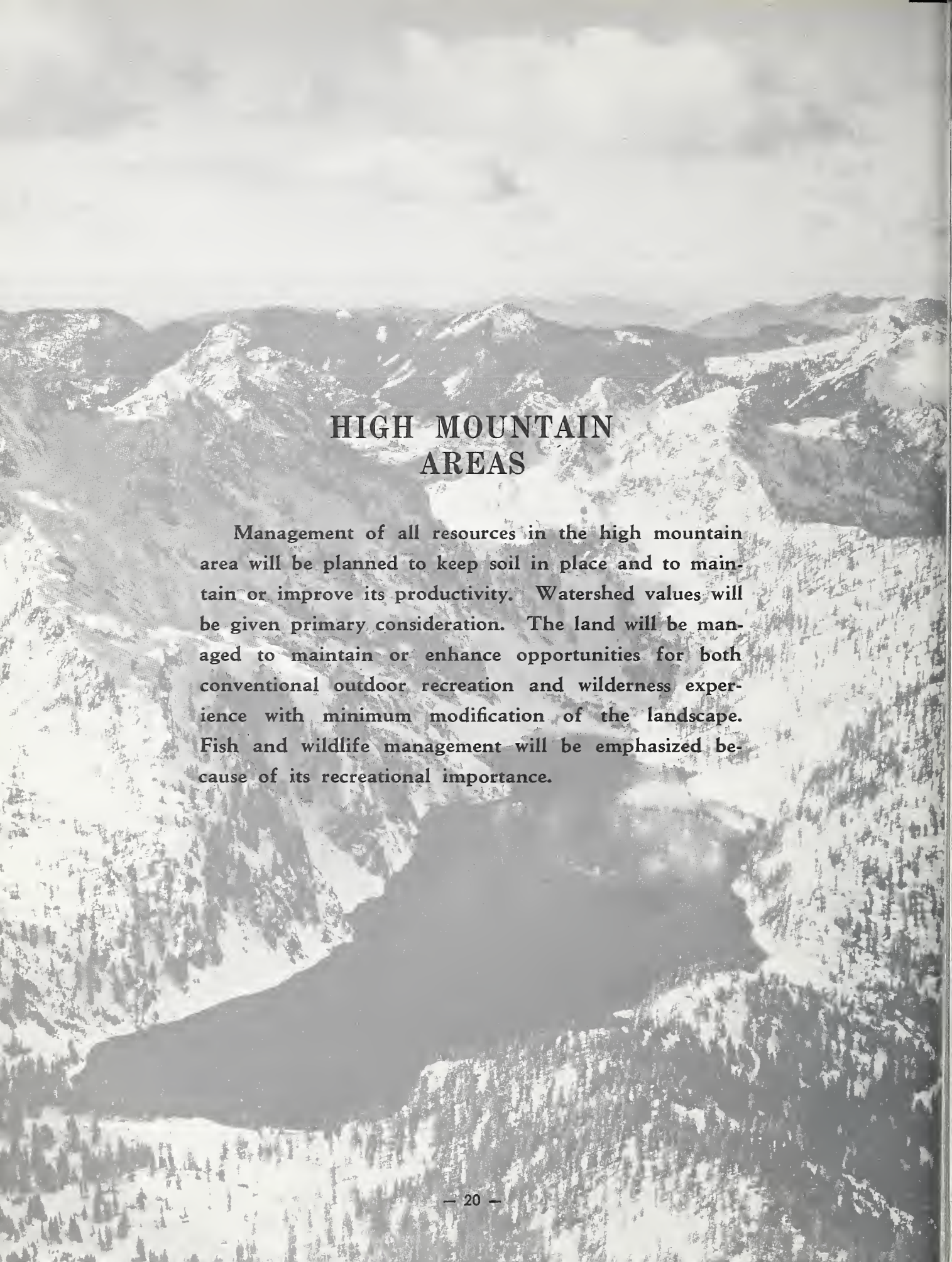
Technical advice on multiple use management of private forest land and on marketing problems is available to owners of small woodlands through the Federal-State Cooperative Farm Forestry Programs. Farm foresters also provide advice to woodland owners under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Technical assistance in growing and marketing minor forest products (above) is available as are other general services to forest land owners through the General Forestry Assistance Program.



The Department of Agriculture Rural Areas Development Program strives toward economic improvement of rural communities and increased employment. County Rural Areas Development Committees analyze the local economic situation, survey their available resources and plan the development of new industries or the betterment of existing ones. Technical Action Panels, on which the Forest Service is a member, provide technical assistance to these RAD Committees.

Under this and related programs, new or additional business enterprises, such as private fishing ponds (left), campgrounds and picnic areas or trailer parks, are recommended for farms and other rural ownerships.



HIGH MOUNTAIN AREAS

Management of all resources in the high mountain area will be planned to keep soil in place and to maintain or improve its productivity. Watershed values will be given primary consideration. The land will be managed to maintain or enhance opportunities for both conventional outdoor recreation and wilderness experience with minimum modification of the landscape. Fish and wildlife management will be emphasized because of its recreational importance.



Mt. Shuksan

The high mountain areas of the National Forests in Washington and Oregon are attracting increased public attention as they become more accessible and as people become better acquainted with the growing values of their unusual resources. Our citizens have varying and frequently conflicting interests in the multiple use purposes for which these lands can be used. The Forest Service has made a careful study of these high mountain areas in relation to other National Forest lands, and has prepared a statement of long range management policy and objectives.

Mt. Jefferson





PROTECTION

The total impact of disease, insects, fire, weather, destructive animals and other forces on the uses and values of forest resources is not generally recognized. These destructive forces have a serious adverse effect on watersheds, their life-supporting waterflows and upon all other renewable resources.

The protection objective is to hold the damage from destructive agencies below the level which would seriously interfere with intensive management of the National Forest System under principles of multiple use and high-level sustained yield of products and services.

The devastating winds of October 12 were the most destructive force of the year and may have far-reaching effects for several seasons, particularly from an insect and fire standpoint.

In the 2-1/2 months following the storm, an aerial survey of all ownerships was made by the Forest Service in cooperation with the Northwest Forest Pest Action Council to determine actions and needs resulting from the storm. The survey showed about 11 billion board feet of timber down or damaged on all ownerships. A salvage timetable, designed to forestall a possible serious bark beetle epidemic, requires that the blowdown timber be removed from the woods by spring of 1964. After that date, beetles emerging from the weakened and down timber will spread into remaining green timber.

The European pine shoot moth survey, started in 1961 when the insect was first determined to be potentially dangerous, is continuing. Forest Service and State agencies cooperated in examining and initiating control for 210,000 ornamental pines in 276 communities in Oregon and Washington. Other cooperative jobs included control projects for hemlock looper in Oregon and spruce budworm in Washington.

The 1962 fire season was less severe than recent years. Fires totaled 1,231 in number and burned 3,626 acres. This was well under the 5-year averages of 1,725 fires and 28,750 acres burned.

Use of aircraft declined in line with the easier fire season. Air tankers and helicopters continued, however, to prove their value as decisive factors in accomplishing fast initial attack and followup. A total of 343,100 gallons of retardants were dropped on fires in 1962. Smokejumpers were used on 137 fires. Plans have been made to construct a smokejumper base at Redmond (Oregon) Air Center, the third such training center in the Region.

The Columbus Day storm presents serious forest fire potential. Foresters are planning several devices to cope with concentrations of blowdown fuels which cover many forest areas and could create explosive fire situations if dry weather prevails next summer.

Adult Douglas-fir bark beetle magnified 13 times.

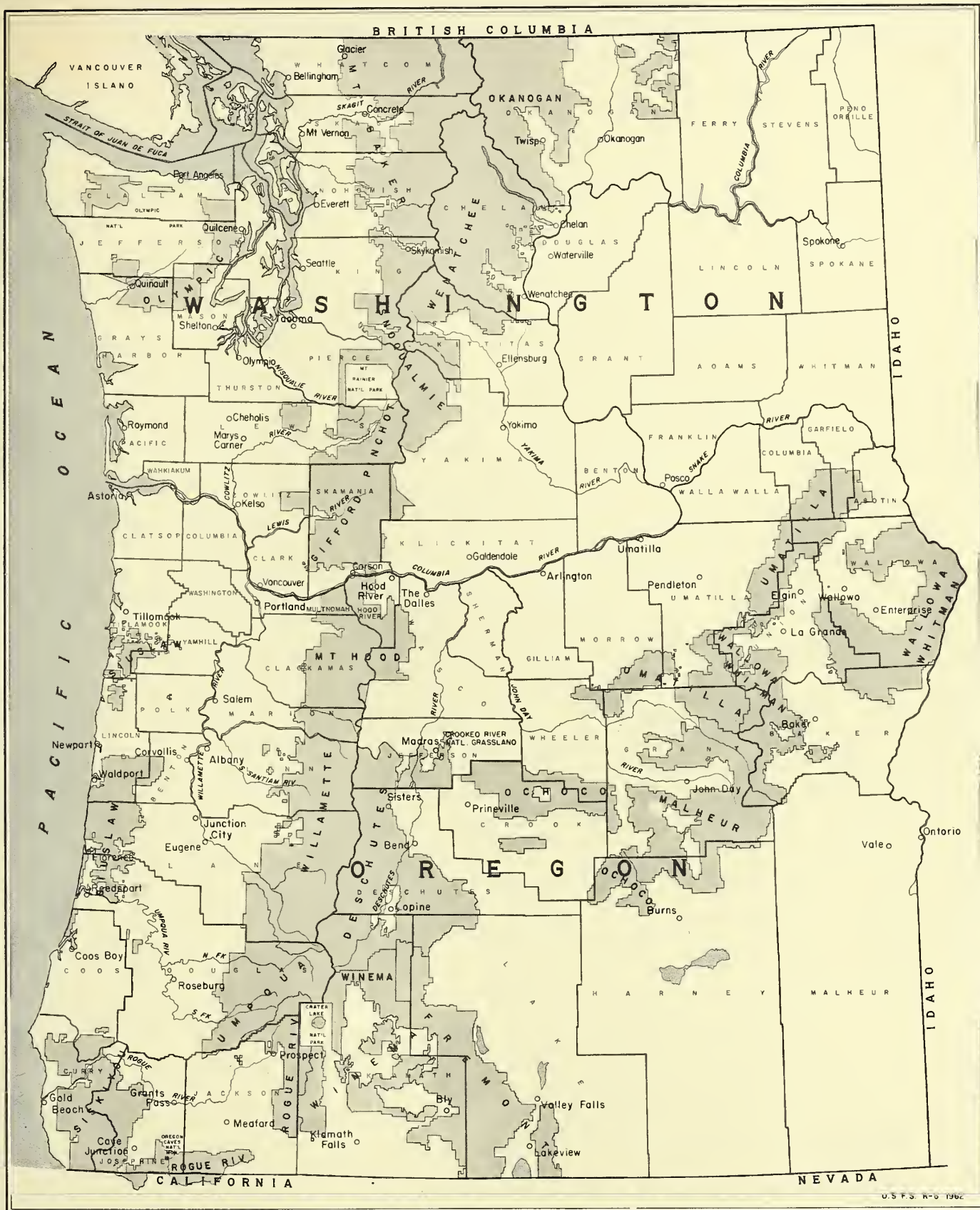


RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES -- 1962

Region 6

NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMS

		EXPENDITURES	
	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Investments</u>
National Forest Protection and Management & L. U. Projects		\$16,737,549	\$ 4,239,207
Fighting Forest Fires		5,239,845	28,291
Insect & Disease Control		305,655	3,704
Road & Trail System — Construction & Maintenance		4,951,811	8,202,832
Flood Prevention & Watershed Management		36,042	75
Cooperative Deposits (Including timber deposits for stand improvement)			
Operating	3,928	3,099	
Investment	<u>4,741,806</u>		3,603,579
	\$ 4,745,734		
<u>National Forest and Land Use Area Receipts</u>			
National Forest Fund	65,364,837		
Oregon & California Lands	4,163,246		
Warm Springs Indian Lands	218,579		
L. U. Areas	10,412		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	187,956		
	<u>\$74,690,764</u>	\$27,274,001*	\$16,077,688
Less Cooperative Deposits-Investment Receipts	<u>4,741,806</u>		
	\$69,948,958	\$43,351,689	
<u>Operating Expenses</u>			
*			
a. Operating Expenditures	\$27,274,001		
b. Estimated annual deprec. on roads, trails & other improvements in place on June 30, 1961	<u>8,483,893</u>	<u>\$35,757,984</u>	
Excess of Receipts over Operating Expenditures plus estimated deprec.	\$34,190,974		
.			
Payments made to States pursuant to 16 USC 500. (25% of resource receipts):			
		Oregon — \$12,092,170	
		Washington — 4,366,747	
		California — <u>74,266</u>	
		\$16,533,183	



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NATIONAL FORESTS
OF THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
1962



**Remember-
only YOU can prevent forest fires!**